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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

Non-Pompidou Visits in Azores for Dec. 13

By James Goldsborough
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou and his wife will visit the Azores on Dec. 13 and 14, according to a statement from the Elysee Palace this afternoon. The statement said the visit was part of Pompidou's tour of the Atlantic islands, which he is making to mark the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the islands by Portuguese sailors.

Pompidou's Aides

You will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Maurice Faure, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and other high-ranking officials. The visit is expected to be a success, as Pompidou is well-regarded in the Azores.

Official statements did not say what the monetary aid would be, but it was expected to be significant. The visit is part of a larger effort to strengthen ties between France and the Azores.

to gold, hoping to force a revaluation of other major currencies. The French government is expected to announce a new monetary policy in the near future. The visit is part of a larger effort to strengthen ties between France and the Azores.

Cracken Quits Economic Panel

Port Stein
Mr. Stein, who had been a member of the panel since 1969, was expected to continue for another year. However, he has decided to leave the panel to pursue other interests.



Paul W. McCracken



TRADITION SERVED—British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith shaking hands after signing agreement in Salisbury.

Jubilation in Salisbury

Britain, Rhodesia Sign A Tentative Agreement

By Anthony Lewis
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 24 (UPI).—The six-year struggle between Britain and its rebellious territory of Rhodesia ended today as a constitutional settlement was agreed. The agreement, signed by British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, marks a significant step towards peace in the region.

GATT Secretary Urges End of U.S. 10% Import Tax

GENEVA, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Oliver Long, general secretary of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, appealed today for an immediate reversal of protectionist policies before irreparable damage is done to the world's trading system. He urged the United States to end its 10% import tax on certain goods.

Cracken Quits Economic Panel

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Herbert Stein

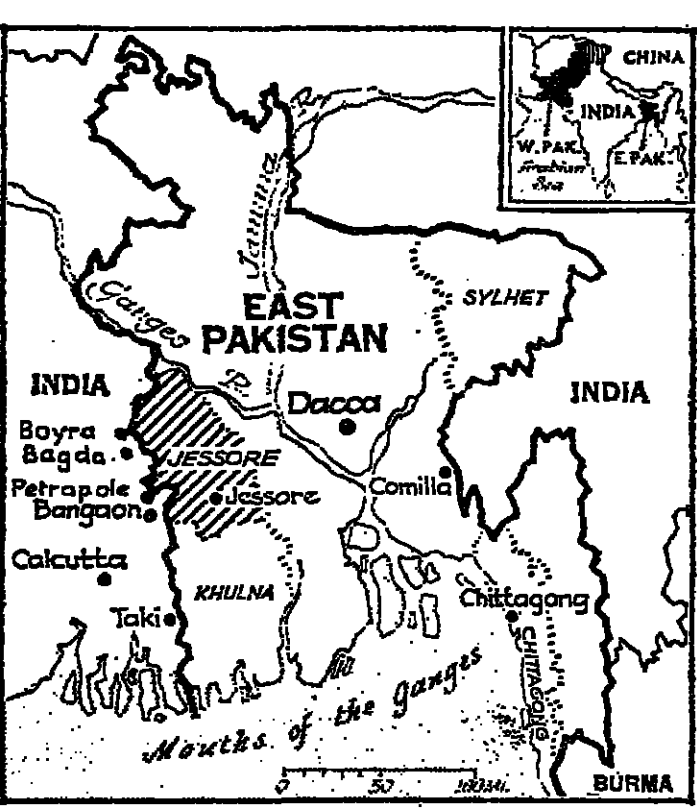
For his part, Mr. Stein said little about the anticipated directions of the administration's economic policy. He observed, however, that the policy would be run by itself, but it was confident it would be made to work.

A Great Debt

He praised Mr. McCracken and said, "The country owes him a great debt for the advice he has given the government and I am sure the country will realize this more fully in the future, if it does not recognize it now."

Pakistani Reserves Called Up India Admits Its Tanks Crossed Into E. Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—An Indian government spokesman tonight admitted that, as a measure of self-defense, Indian tanks had gone a short distance into East Pakistan on Sunday. But they had been withdrawn after a few hours, he said.



More fighting reported near Jessore and elsewhere.

He elaborated on a statement by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi earlier today in Parliament in which she said 13 Pakistani tanks were destroyed on Sunday when they moved forward under heavy artillery cover against Indian border positions. The tanks were destroyed in the area of West Bengal State, 70 miles northeast of Calcutta.

The Indian spokesman said this order was a modification of previous instructions not to cross the frontier under any circumstances. He said the tanks were called up to deal with the situation in East Pakistan.

China Tells UN to Shelve Arms Conference

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 24 (AP).—China proposed today that the General Assembly shelve the Soviet plan for a world conference on disarmament, at least for the present. China argued that the conference would be ineffective without the participation of all major powers.

ban and the treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons as being "in essence a camouflage for their own nuclear arms expansion in the name of nuclear disarmament" and a means of consolidating their power and "carrying out nuclear blackmail" against Asian, African and Latin American countries.

He said many smaller countries are fighting for their existence and should not be expected to disarm. He mentioned especially Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, the Palestinian Arabs and the African territories struggling for independence.

demands and prevent the danger of a new world war, particularly of a nuclear war. Mr. Chiao said that China has been compelled to develop nuclear weapons because it is under the nuclear threat of the two superpowers and that China's nuclear weapons are solely for the purpose of self-defense and for breaking the superpowers' nuclear monopoly.

Mr. Chiao said the Soviet Union "has neither set out a clear aim nor put forward practical steps for its attainment." He said the proposed conference would become "a permanent club for endless discussions... and we cannot agree to it."

Empty Papers

He discounted the results achieved over the years through disarmament talks, declaring that despite the many resolutions adopted "these resolutions remain but empty papers that are utilized by the two superpowers to hoodwink world opinion."

Federal Family Planning Official Sees Trend to Sterilization in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UPI).—The government's top family planning official believes that the husband or wife in 30 percent of the nation's families will have been sterilized for birth-control reasons by 1975. The prediction was made yesterday by Dr. Louis B. Hellman, the Health, Education and Welfare Department's deputy assistant secretary for population and family planning.



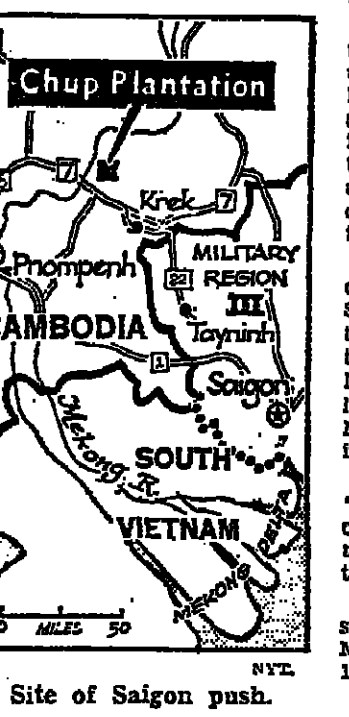
Premier Alexei Kosygin speaking yesterday.

Kosygin Urges Improvement In Trade Relations With U.S.

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin presented the government's five-year plan to the Supreme Soviet today and announced plans to surpass the United States' current total production level within four years. He urged improvement in trade relations with the U.S.

S. Vietnamese Penetrating Cambodia in a 4-Front Push

SAIGON, Nov. 24 (UPI).—South Vietnamese armor and paratroopers were reported today to be probing west along Highway 7 from the Cambodian town of Krok and to be moving into the Chup rubber plantation, the site of suspected enemy sanctuaries in the area, 100 miles northwest of Saigon.



Site of Saigon push.

United States to give up its attempts to discriminate against the Soviet Union in trade, financing and shipping. "For Soviet-American relations to develop," Mr. Kosygin cautioned, "the United States ought to give up its attempts to discriminate against the Soviet Union in questions of trade, financing and shipping."

Mr. Stans, who is here on an 11-day visit to promote a growth of trade between the two superpowers from its present low level, attended the joint session of the bicameral legislature at the invitation of Mr. Kosygin.

In presenting the final version of this economic program, the Soviet premier reverted to the theme of economic rivalry with the United States that had been largely avoided by the present leadership since it removed Nikita S. Khrushchev from power in 1964. "By 1975," Mr. Kosygin said, "total industrial and agricultural output of the U.S.S.R. will exceed the present production level of the United States."

Rhodesian Settlement Terms Eagerly Awaited

Accord Provokes Relief, Disbelief in London

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Nov. 24 (NYT).—The agreement between Britain and Rhodesia's white rulers was greeted with relief in London today by those who saw an end at last to a decade-long diplomatic headache.

But there was also wide skepticism over the terms Britain was able to extract in exchange for granting legal independence to the Ian Smith regime. The terms are to be made public tomorrow in London and Salisbury.

Opposition Labor party members expressed fears that the terms would not provide adequately for the aspirations of Rhodesia's black majority.

Arthur Bottomley, Commonwealth secretary in the Labor government when Rhodesia unilaterally declared independence in 1965, reaffirmed his party's view that there should be no legal independence for Rhodesia before black majority rule.

Failure Foreseen

He said that any interim agreement would fail "because Africans will realize they cannot get what they want by democratic and peaceful development, and they will be turning more and more to violence."

Among black Africans in London, there was hostility.

"We fear there has been a sell-out," a spokesman commented at the Tanzanian High Commission (embassy). A spokesman for Frelimo, a new organization representing the two banned African political parties in Rhodesia, said: "As far as we are concerned, we reject the settlement."

In London, Conservative politicians were jubilant, although fierce opposition attacks are expected. Prime Minister Edward Heath cabled congratulations to Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, who, at 68, appears to have crowned his long political career with a settlement that many had thought impossible.

Sir Alec is due back in London early tomorrow and he is scheduled to make a detailed report to the House of Commons in the afternoon. Already there is conjecture that Sir Alec, who served a trying term as prime minister in 1963-64, will take this moment of apparent triumph to retire from public life.

Lord Goodman, troubleshooter for Labor and Conservative governments alike, who paved the way for the Rhodesian agreement since last June, returned to London today in an elated mood. But he would not disclose any details of the accord.

The stock market also reacted

favorably. Share prices rose for companies, such as tobacco firms, that have been shut out of Rhodesia by the economic embargo against the Smith regime.

African Acceptance

The embargo, initiated by Britain and taken up by the United Nations, is expected to continue into the new year despite today's agreement. This is because the agreement must face the major hurdle of acceptance by Rhodesia's African majority before ratification by the British Parliament.

The Labor party announced today that a party delegation, including Denis Healey, the opposi-

tion critic on foreign affairs, would visit Rhodesia to make sure that any settlement enjoys the approval of the Rhodesian people as a whole.

A further unresolved issue is the settlement of financial claims between Britain and Rhodesia, which are said to leave Rhodesia the debtor by about £100 million. These claims represent the dividends and profits of British companies frozen in Rhodesia and Rhodesian government bonds and other assets frozen in London.

As far as the political outlook is concerned, government ministers said tonight that they did not expect any great difficulty in getting parliamentary approval

of the settlement terms and a subsequent bill conferring legal independence on Rhodesia.

UN Criticizes Britain

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 24 (Reuters).—A committee consisting of the whole of the UN General Assembly today adopted a resolution strongly deploring Britain's "continued refusal" to bring down the white minority Rhodesian regime and to transfer power on the basis of majority rule.

The assembly's Decolonization Committee voted despite having been informed that Britain and Rhodesia had agreed on a settlement and that a British statement on the settlement's terms would be made to the Security Council tomorrow.

Eighty-nine states voted for the resolution and 10 against. Thirteen countries abstained.

Russia Attacks Accord

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (NYT).—The Soviet Union today denounced the settlement of the Rhodesian dispute as a "betrayal of the interests of the African majority."

Tass, the official press agency, said that the accord "will go down in history as an undisguised and shameful collusion between the imperialists and their racist henchmen in Africa."

S. Africa Pleased

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Prime Minister John Vorster said today that he was "happy" about the Rhodesian settlement "for the sake of Rhodesia, Southern Africa and the free world."

"I want to congratulate the leaders of both sides for the statesmanship they have shown," the South African leader said after a cabinet meeting.

Qualified Approval

KAMPALA, Uganda, Nov. 24 (UPI).—A Uganda government spokesman said today that the settlement would be welcomed by "all people who want justice" provided that there would be no independence before majority rule is established.

Uganda would welcome the settlement "if the agreement indicates clearly that Rhodesia's first step will be to renounce [its] unilateral declaration of independence and if the agreement is consistent with the principle of no independence before majority rule," he said.

There was no immediate reaction from the Zambian government. But officials in the Foreign Ministry there were working on a protest statement, according to sources close to the government.

Jubilation in Salisbury

Britain and Rhodesia Agree On Terms for Independence

(Continued from Page 1)

designs. That is an astonishing time for a British foreign secretary to spend abroad on a single diplomatic objective, and it shows how greatly he prized this agreement.

In the middle of the negotiations, the British side was discouraged about the chance of a settlement. It appeared that Mr. Smith was backing away from the minimum concessions required, as he had in 1966 and 1968 in talks with Labor Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The breakthrough apparently came on Monday and yesterday. Today, the two sides met for what turned out to be just a formal signing ceremony.

At 11:15 a.m., Sir Alec and Mr. Smith came out of the prime minister's office smiling broadly and waving. It was the first really sunny day since the British got here.

After Sir Alec drove off, reporters asked Mr. Smith whether he was happy.

"Yes," he said.

Would Rhodesians be happy?

"Yes," he said.

Would black Rhodesians be happy?

"We have the happiest Africans in the world," Mr. Smith said.

The British delegation left at once on the 16-hour flight home.

Sir Alec will make a statement in the House of Commons tomorrow afternoon, probably after reporting to the cabinet. He will be questioned, and then there will be a debate next week.

Mr. Smith will announce the terms at the same hour in his Parliament tomorrow. But there will be no questions, and Parlia-

ment will adjourn until after the test of the settlement's acceptability next year.

Thus Mr. Smith is keeping careful control of his own political situation. But the immediate reaction to the news of the settlement—evidently reflecting delight at the idea of rejoining the world community and ending the pariah status—indicated that he would have broad support in his own white electorate. Various business and farm groups expressed general approval.

On the African side, there was also a quick excitement at the news. An African reporter who toured townships said that this feeling was mixed with concern at the possibility that the terms could amount to "a sellout."

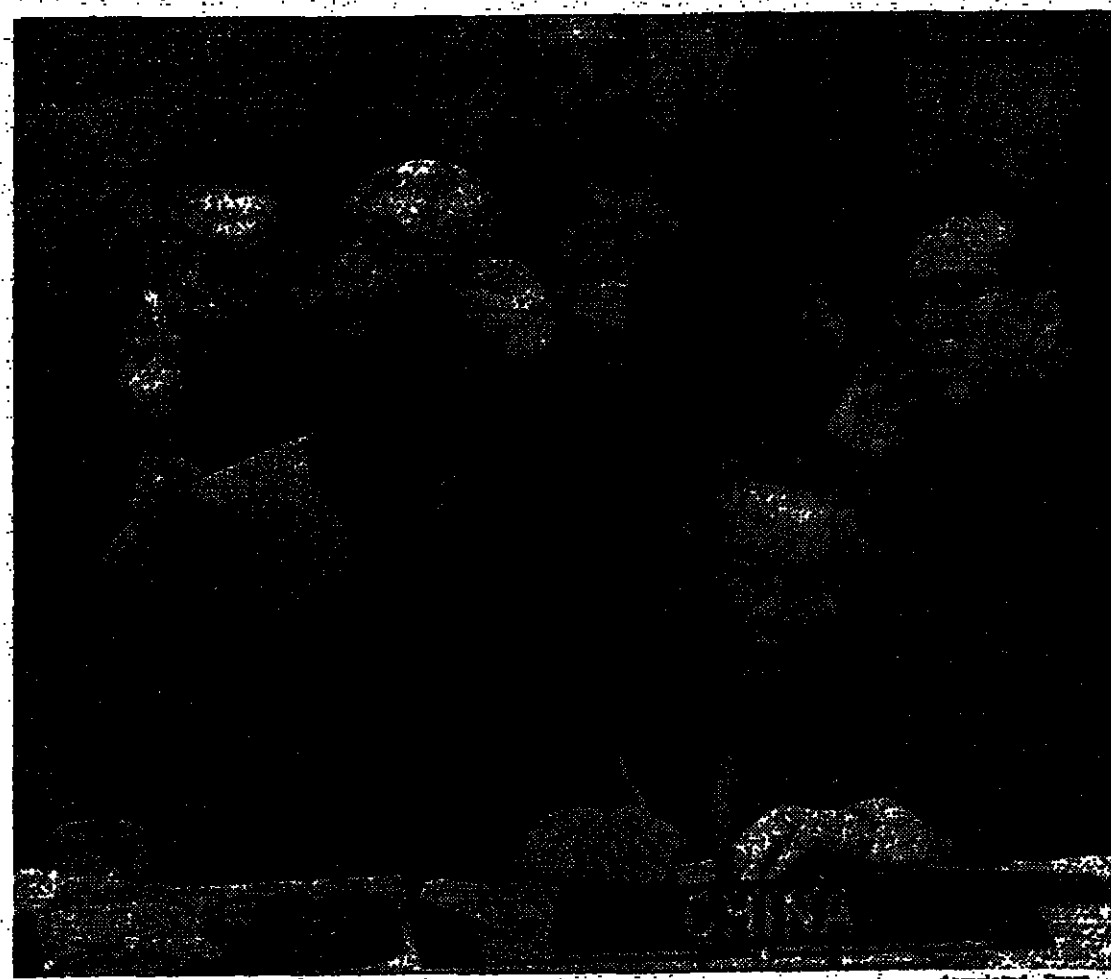
Sellout Denied

The British, while keeping silent on the terms, said firmly that they were not a sellout. The Foreign Office spokesman, John Leach, said:

"They are fully in accordance with the five principles, and I believe that when you have a chance to see them you will agree."

The first four of the five principles call for unimpeded progress toward majority rule, guarantees against regressive amendments to the constitution, immediate improvement in the Africans' political status and progress toward ending racial discrimination.

In addition to the constitutional terms, Sir Alec also signed today an agreement for heavy British economic aid. This agreement, also to be made public tomorrow, will probably be used primarily for African education.



TUNING IN—Chinese delegates adjusting earphones on making their first appearance at the UN Security Council. Huang Hua, writing, addressed council on Tuesday.

India Says Its Tanks Crossed Into East Pakistan on Sunday

(Continued from Page 1)

aged in the encounter, but none were lost.

As Mrs. Gandhi spoke in Parliament, reports continued to reach New Delhi of advances throughout East Pakistan by Mukti Bahini (East Pakistan Liberation Force) guerrillas.

Mrs. Gandhi appealed to Indians to remain calm in the face of Pakistani war threats. She said India would not declare a state of emergency, as Pakistan did yesterday, "unless further aggressive actions by Pakistan compel us to do so in the interest of national security."

She described as "wholly untrue . . . Pakistani propaganda that we are engaged in an undeclared war and have mounted massive attacks with tanks and troops."

She described the shooting down of three Pakistani Sahre jets over the Bay of Bengal as "purely a local action." She appealed to the Indian people to remain unruffled, and added: "It has never been our intention to escalate the situation or start a conflict."

The Press Trust of India news agency reported that East Pakistani guerrilla forces were converging today on the town of Mahespur, three miles inside East Pakistan, in the Khushia district.

Further south along the West Bengal border, the guerrillas held control of Jhannagar and Mahespur and were advancing southeast toward the major town of Jessore, PTI said.

The agency said many border checkpoints had been occupied as Pakistani forces retreated. Rail and road links between Mymensingh and the East Pakistani capital of Dhacca had been disrupted by guerrilla explosives, it said.

The Indian government said in a statement tonight that Pakistani artillery continued to shell Indian territory in Assam and West Bengal.

In Karachi, a Pakistani spokesman said that the Indians were using Soviet 130-mm guns to shell Jessore. He said the guns may be placed just inside the Pakistani border or on the edge of the Indian side of the frontier. Pakistani International Airlines was continuing to operate flights between East and West Pakistan without interruption of its schedule, the spokesman said.

U.S. Weighs Evacuation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—The United States is considering whether to evacuate Americans from East Pakistan, State Department officials said today. They estimated there were about 300 U.S. citizens in East Pakistan, mostly around Dhacca.

U.K. Advises Departures

LONDON, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Britons in Pakistan's border areas with India have been advised to move to safer regions, the deputy foreign secretary, Joseph Godber, said in Parliament tonight. He said the possibility of a UN Security Council meeting on the crisis was constantly in the British government's mind, but that neither India nor Pakistan was yet ready to call a meeting.

Germans Leave Lahore

RAWALPINDI, Pakistani, Nov. 24 (AP).—Nearly 40 West German aid technicians and businessmen arrived here today from Lahore as foreigners started an exodus from the possible battlefront along West Pakistan's border with India.

2 Food Ships Mined

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 24 (UPI).—Two UN relief ships loaded with food for East Pakistan refugees were mined and put out of commission Monday night, a UN spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said that one of the ships was disabled in Chittagong harbor. It was not immediately known where the other

was mined. There were no casualties.

The vessels were described as "minibunkers," small ships provided by the United States for ferrying cargoes across Chittagong harbor and up rivers.

At the same time, the UN spokesman said that the Pakistani Army had seized six UN trucks used for the transport of food supplies. Two were returned after a UN protest but it was not certain what happened to the others.

UN Aides Quit Dhacca

BANGKOK, Nov. 24 (AP).—Thirty-five UN relief workers flew to Bangkok from Dhacca today because of the worsening situation.

A senior UN officer who came with the group said the situation in Dhacca was "very tense." He said the Mukti Bahini had announced that UN relief workers would be attacked.

Presents 5-Year Plan

Kosygin Urges Improvement In Trade Relations With U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

calculations that are contested by American economists.

Attempts to compare the potentials of the two countries, aside from being hampered by problems of definitions and prices in different economic systems, usually do not reflect the even greater discrepancies in living levels of the average citizen of the United States and the Soviet Union.

In another speech before the Supreme Soviet, Finance Minister Vasily F. Garbuzov disclosed that for the fourth consecutive year no significant increase was planned in the defense item of the government budget.

It reached 17.7 billion rubles (\$19.7 billion) in 1969 and then leveled off in 1970 at 17.8 billion rubles. However, with total budgetary expenditures steadily rising from year to year, the defense item has been slowly declining in percentage terms.

In the 1972 budget of 173.5 billion rubles, it represents 10.2 percent of total expenditures compared with 11.1 percent this year.

The published defense item covers only current costs of maintenance of the armed forces and does not include investment in defense industry, research and development and other defense-related budgetary expenditures, which are concealed in other categories.

Traditionally, the published figure has been interpreted as an indicator of Moscow's desire

U.S. Contacts Bengali Rebels

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UPI).—The United States, in its efforts to cool the tensions between India and Pakistan, has taken the unusual step of contacting representatives of the East Pakistani dissidents who wish to form an independent nation.

State Department officials said the U.S.-rebel contacts took place somewhere on the Indian subcontinent and consisted largely of asking questions about a possible future accommodation between the dissidents and the Pakistani central government.

The officials said the United States had simultaneously been urging restraint on the Bangla Desh (Bangal Nation) leaders and appealing to them to allow humanitarian assistance to go forward.

Mr. Rogers said such back was necessary to the situation from which a State Department spokesman said Mr. Rogers told 2 meetings during separate 2 meetings that the United States recognized the serious situation and what could be hostilities continued.

The spokesman added Rogers noted that President, Mohammed Khan, had expressed on his part to agree to withdrawal.

A five-judge panel Gooren Wickremesekere, Christopher Larrson, 23, three counts—violating of others, attempted of falsifying official documents.

The Swedes were arrested September when they Czechoslovakia in 6 with Anna Forstka, 41, on the girl.

The Forstkas died in shortly after the Warsaw invasion of Czechoslovakia August, 1968, leaving daughter, Pavlina, behind care of her grandmother.

to present a strong military posture of a peaceful stance to the world.

The continuing stability of the defense figure in actual rubles and its decline in percentage of the total budget are believed to be in keeping with the Soviet Union's avowed recent efforts to reduce international tension, particularly in relations with the United States.

The visit by Mr. Stans has been described as an indication of an improved climate in Soviet-American relations in advance of President Nixon's planned visit to the Soviet Union next May.

Alluding to the discussions now being conducted by Mr. Stans with Soviet officials in an attempt to improve Soviet-American trade, Mr. Kosygin said:

"It goes without saying that it would be too early to make any forecasts at this time because contacts with the American side, which we welcome, are only in the initial stage."

In discussing the five-year plan, Mr. Kosygin disclosed some major changes made in recent months after the basic outline of the plan had been approved in April by the congress of the Communist party.

Pointing up the greater concern for consumer welfare, the final version of the plan provides for a 48 percent rise of consumer goods output compared with the earlier provisional goal of 44 to 48 percent over the five-year period.

Nixon and Pompidou to Meet In Azores on Money Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

be removed by the Pompidou-Nixon meeting appeared to be based on the belief that Mr. Nixon would not have asked for such a meeting if it was not to be successful.

The key to an agreement that would change the currency exchange-rate structure and lead to removal of the 10 percent U.S. surtax on imports is in the hands of Mr. Nixon, Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Brandt. The West Germans, whose currency has been revalued by 10 percent during the last week, are pressing the French to revalue slightly to reduce the German trade disadvantage. Both European countries are pressing Washington for a dollar devaluation in terms of gold as part of the package. So far, both the French and Americans have refused to change the gold value of their currencies.

Although the Nixon-Pompidou meeting was being billed in Washington today as part of U.S. consultations with allies before the Nixon trip to Moscow and Peking, it appears much more to be a lightning meeting to end the monetary dispute.

French sources said that other items on the agenda would be the European security conference and the Middle East, in addition to all the problems between Europe and America that are related to the economic and monetary situation. It is also likely that the two men will give some time to drug traffic between France and America, which has poisoned relations in recent months.

One of the differences that must be worked out for the security conference is whether to start it with a major meeting of foreign ministers or with lower-level committees. Most of the European favor a high-level meeting, which would be billed as a World War II peace conference, but Washington is strongly resisting this approach.

China Tell UN to Shelter Arms Talk

Criticizes Russian Proposal as Une

(Continued from Page 1)

of nuclear weapons, we give up the nuclear defense."

Mr. Chiao said that specifically the 26-point formula of the Committee agreement, which has "main vehicle for discussions over the past few days, however that tries, big or small, the same way on dial and 'no harmful of the right to brush aside of countries in to and arbitrarily hold a of to deliberate and make on such matters."

He repeated that he never join in private talks among the big powers behind the backs of the "clear countries."

Huang Hua, China's representative to the U.N., called yesterday Security Council to play role in opposing aggressive interference.

Mr. Huang, making speech in the council, said he hoped that the United Nations Charter carried out.

U.S. Ambassador Geo extended a welcome to Mr. Huang in a crowded room. There was standing at the first appearance of Chinese delegation as active permanent member in 15-nation body.

Behind the scenes, Bush went over the and shook hands with Mr. Huang, repeating hard fighting line of the struggle of people who "want liberation, who want revolution."

Assailing "one of the powers" who "have no practicing power politics," Huang declared that the "is becoming more and more anti-imperialist."

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Canon Calculators.

Ahead on all counts.

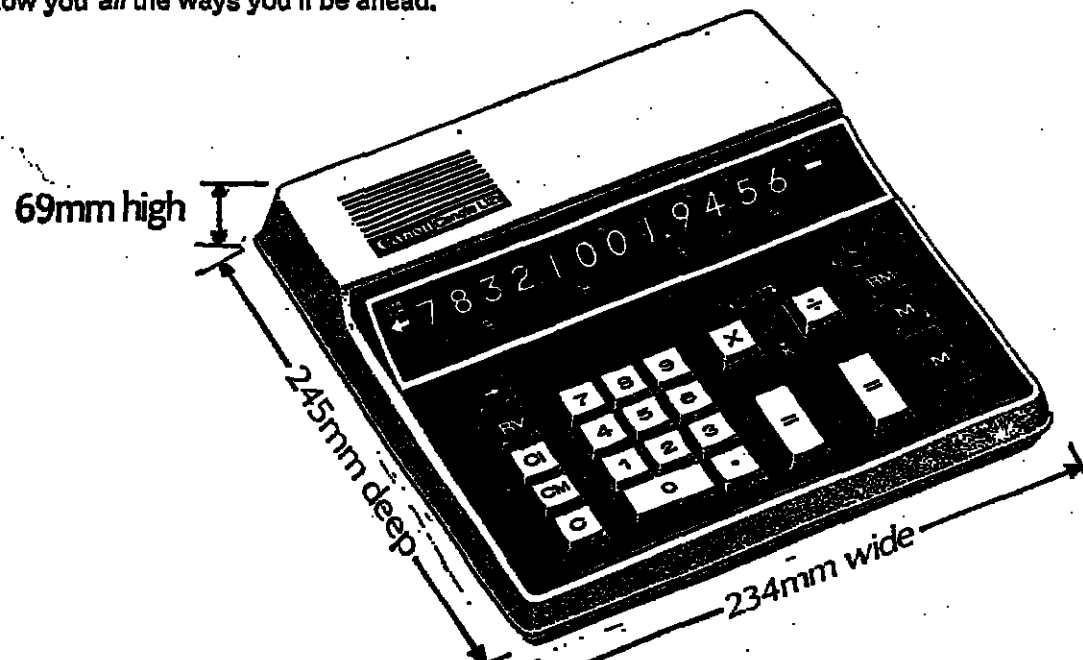
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544 Firms to Shut Down Lockout Is Retort to Strike In W. German Metal Plants

By Lawrence Fellows

BONN, Nov. 24 (NYT).—In the face of an industrywide lockout that will close metalworking plants in the southwestern industrial belt of West Germany tomorrow night, the metalworkers' union decided today not to increase the scope of its strike for a day or two, until the new lines of battle emerge.

After weeks of fruitless negotiation and mediation, the union, IG Metall, called out 55,000 automobile workers Monday morning at six Audi and Daimler-Benz plants near Stuttgart.

Yesterday morning the strike was extended to 75 smaller supplier plants in the northern parts of Baden and Württemberg, and 65,000 more workers stayed away from their jobs.

Insisting that they cannot offer wage increases higher than 4.5 percent without raising prices, the employers, through their regional association, decided last night to shut down all their factories with more than 100 employees at midnight tomorrow.

The lockout will hit 544 firms directly and keep 380,000 workers away from their jobs. Because so much of the industry is interlocked in the southwest, hundreds of smaller supplier firms will have to stop their production lines and lay off workers immediately, putting an estimated total of 650,000 workers on the street.

IG Metall is holding out for an 11 percent increase. It had accepted a 7.5 percent increase suggested by a state mediation commission, but when the employers rejected it, the union went back to its original demand.

As the metalworkers have been doing very well these past three years, with wage increases of 25 percent or more, the strike is based more on principle than on need. They say their raises have not been commensurate with the fast-rising prosperity of their employers and other Germans.

Because strikes are a rare thing in Germany, the strike funds are bulging. IG Metall has not had a strike in the southwestern region since 1963, and that was a short-lived affair, matched by a lockout, and settled after 12 days with the intervention of the federal government.

70 Police Hurt in Clashes With 1,000 Students in Milan

MILAN, Nov. 24 (AP).—Students belated police in Milan and each other in Rome today as a nationwide teachers' strike paralyzed Italy's secondary-school system.

In Milan, 1,000 high-school students joined with leftist university students to fight police with stones.

More than 200 policemen, using tear gas, charged students who had barricaded themselves in a building of Milan University.

Seventy policemen were hurt, including Milan's assistant police chief, who was knocked unconscious by a stone. Many students were also injured but stayed away from hospitals to escape identification. At least 350 students were arrested.

In Rome, 30 leftist students armed with sticks and stones raided a Rome University building to free a colleague kidnapped by a rival group. Several students were injured before police broke up the brawl.

It was the second day of fighting in Milan this week between police and high-school students. The students have been demanding more freedom to organize groups and hold rallies in school.

Joe Adonis Critical

In Italy Hospital

ANCONA, Italy, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Joe Adonis, 68, once a reputed Mafia overlord on the U.S. East Coast, was rushed to a hospital from his place of confinement yesterday and doctors said he suffered from critical lung and heart trouble.

He had been confined to a village by court order since June 20 as a person dangerous to society.

Jobless, Police Battle After London March

Fighting Erupts
Outside Commons

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Nov. 24 (NYT).—Flat fights and window smashing erupted tonight outside Parliament as hundreds of angry trade unionists clashed with the police.

The melee followed a march during the day in London when workers from all over the country surged through the downtown streets to protest rising unemployment. Tonight, nearly 3,000 banner-waving marchers moved toward the Houses of Parliament.

Fighting broke out when the police—faced with a severe rush-hour traffic tie-up—sought to divert some of the demonstrators converging on the St. Stephen's entrance of Parliament.

The shrieking demonstrators refused to move, and violence followed.

A police horse was knocked down, scuffles broke out and marchers broke windows, slashed tires and tore side-view mirrors from cars parked outside the House and threw them at the police.

By early this evening, the police had arrested 17 persons.

One peer's chauffeur in a Rolls-Royce said: "They literally tried to turn my car over as I drove into the car park. They spat at me and on the car. I had to force my way through several hundreds of them. It was terrifying."

But inside Parliament there was some sympathy for the demonstrators, especially from Labor members. "Once the mounted police were brought in this was regarded as a provocation and the matter got entirely out of hand," said Laborite Eric Hoffer. "The provocation was such that a peaceful demonstration turned into something quite the opposite."

As the arrest total mounted, a group of parliamentarians led by the leader of the House of Commons, William Whitelaw, walked to the St. Stephen's entrance, escorted by police officers. Mr. Whitelaw told the hundreds of demonstrators waiting at the entrance that about 40 of the crowd would be allowed into Parliament to see or "lobby" their representatives.

The crowd applauded, although there were yells of "Tories out!"

The march today, which disrupted traffic in central London, was called to protest the rising rate of unemployment under the Conservative government. Unemployment in November rose for the 12th straight month to 970,000, the highest since 1938.

In London, and around the country, factories faced production delays and stoppages through the day. Some workers stopped for just an hour; others, in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and south Wales, took the day off and boarded special trains for London.

Tonight, most of the workers attended a rally in central London where Vic Feather, the general secretary of the powerful Trades Union Council, attacked the "barren doctrinaire posturing" of the Tory government.

He said: "Nearly a million unemployed face a cheerless Christmas and a depressing New Year... because of the government's callous policies."



South Vietnamese troops boarding copters for assault on Suong, near Khek, Cambodia.

Saigon Force Moves West In Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

cupled, the town of Kompong Trach, about 75 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital.

Military sources said there were now more than 40,000 South Vietnamese soldiers involved in the four-front operations, including at least 30,000 in Cambodia. This would make it the biggest allied offensive in that country since May, 1970.

There were few reports of contact on any of the four fronts, stretching more than 200 miles along the Cambodian border.

At the big South Vietnamese permanent base at Neak Luong, along the Mekong River 32 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, UPI correspondent Kate Webb reported seeing a "U.S. captain with South Vietnamese troops there. She was ejected from the base after asking who he was."

A South Vietnamese major later said, "He is not an adviser, but a member of the American Embassy's military attaché staff."

The military attaché office at Phnom Penh said none of its men had been at Neak Luong today.

The new operation began Monday but was not officially announced until today. It appeared to be growing quickly in scope and to include substantial new penetrations of southwest Cambodia and the so-called Parrot's Beak sector west of Saigon as well as the border area.

Military sources in Saigon said the current string of air strikes against North Vietnam had set a record for the three years since regular bombing there was ended.

The sources said official statements showed 12 "protective reaction" strikes against North Vietnamese air-aircraft and missile sites in the last 15 days, and a total of 83 this year. The previous yearly high of 75 was in 1968.

Col. Henderson's Self-Defense My Lai Commander Says He Knew of No 'Excessive' Killing

By Douglas Robinson

FORT MEADE, Md., Nov. 24 (NYT).—Col. Oran K. Henderson took the witness stand in his own defense yesterday and told a military jury that at no time in his inquiry into the My Lai assault had he known that there had been excessive killing of civilians by American troops.

The enlisted men and officers he spoke to in the field, he recalled, told him that only about 20 civilians had been inadvertently killed by artillery and helicopter gunship fire and that the soldiers had not engaged in any wild firing while sweeping through the hamlet.

Within two days after the incident, he testified, he became satisfied that "there had been no wrongdoing" by his infantrymen.

Col. Henderson, who is accused of dereliction of duty in failing to conduct an adequate investigation of the massacre, spoke in a quiet, measured voice of the events leading up to the assault and his actions following it.

Reports by Officers.

The chief theme of his testimony before the jury of two generals and five colonels was that his subordinate officers had given him the information of what had occurred at My Lai and that he never had any reason to doubt their truthfulness.

By late afternoon, under intensive cross-examination by the Army prosecutor, Col. Henderson's temper began to fray and his voice rose as the questions became sharper.

He acknowledged that he had never checked into the contents of his senior officers' reports that artillery and gunship fire had killed civilians. To his knowledge, he said, the preparatory

Cairo Under Partial Blackout Egypt's Chief of Staff Calls War Only Solution to Conflict

CAIRO, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Egypt's chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Assad Shadi, said today that military action was the only way to settle the conflict with Israel. Egypt continued its preparations for war.

Interior Minister Mamedouh Salem ordered a partial blackout starting tonight and the Cairo press said all able-bodied students would undergo military training starting in January to help swell the manpower reserves for Egypt's 800,000-strong armed forces.

Mr. Salem ordered that the lights in all government and private offices be dimmed, neon lights turned off and the headlights of vehicles painted dark blue.

These moves coincided with the departure to Israel, after two days of talks, of a four-nation African peace mission. Egyptian spokesmen said Cairo was very satisfied with the work of the Organization of African Unity delegates.

Gen. Shadi, the ranking Egyptian officer after President Anwar Sadat as supreme commander and after War Minister Mohammed Ahmed Sadat, made his remarks at the opening of a conference of Arab chiefs of staff. The meeting was held to review the military situation and draw up recommendations for future action.

He told the conference that political efforts had failed to alter the basic situation of Israeli occupation and its dream of creating a state "from the Nile to the Euphrates River."

Because of Israel's stubbornness, he said, "and those who are behind it, we have nothing in front of us except military force with which to defend our country and fight against the Zionist danger."

He told officials from Jordan, Bahrain, Sudan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Libya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco and South Yemen that "the coming battle with Israel is a battle of existence and we will either be or not."

"Israel knows it disperses if the Arabs unite and it lives if we differ," Gen. Shadi said. "Thus, let us show the world

Peace Envoys Meet Leaders In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Two African heads of state took their peace mission back to Israel from Egypt today amid a cabinet minister's warning that Cairo probably has decided to renew the Middle East war.

Transportation Minister Shimon Peres, who reflects the views of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, said Israel must take seriously the saber-rattling of the Egyptian leadership and be ready for new fighting.

"Egypt has probably decided to renew the fire," he told a student audience. "We don't know if it will be in limited form or in full, but they (the Egyptians) should know they will have to pay a high price and, therefore, shouldn't plan things they won't be able to carry out."

Illegal Digging For Antiquities Laid to Dayan

TEL AVIV, Nov. 24 (AP).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has been accused in parliament of illegally digging for archaeological treasures, but he denied it. "To the best of my knowledge, I have never contravened the antiquity laws," he said yesterday.

Uri Avnery, the sole parliamentary representative of the Haolam Hazeh party, made the accusation during a debate in the house Monday on measures to curb unlicensed digs.

Mr. Avnery said that penalties under the law while "Dayan digs without hindrance" in Israel and occupied Arab territory.

He said Mr. Dayan had amassed a \$750,000 collection of antiquities at his home. An ardent amateur archaeologist, Mr. Dayan has said archaeological digging is his prime form of relaxation during times of crisis. He was not present during the debate.

Okinawa Reversion Accord Approved by Japanese Diet

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (NYT).—The lower house of the Japanese Diet (parliament) approved today the treaty with the United States under which the strategic island of Okinawa would be returned to Japanese political control next year.

In Japan's parliamentary process, the vote assured ratification even though the treaty is still to be considered by the upper house. The vote was 285 to 73.

The Socialist and Communist parties, which have a total of 105 seats in the 481-member house, boycotted the session to protest the treaty. But the Komeito (Clean Government party) and the Democratic Socialist party showed up to vote against the pact.

The U.S. Senate passed the treaty by a 94-6 vote on Nov. 16. President Nixon, however, has said that he will not sign it to complete ratification until the Japanese adopt legislation that will assure continued operation of extensive U.S. military facilities on the island.

Supported by Sato

Immediately after approving the treaty today, the Diet voted unanimously, and with Premier Eisaku Sato's support, for two opposition resolutions that appeared to conflict with Japan's agreement on Okinawa with the United States.

One resolution called on the Japanese government to obtain from Washington a commitment that all nuclear weapons would be withdrawn from Okinawa before reversion. It also stated that the Japanese government would not permit the United States to deploy nuclear arms on Okinawa under any circumstances.

The Nixon administration has said publicly that there will be no nuclear weapons on Okinawa at the time of reversion. But the



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East, West Germans in 21st Meeting

BONN, Nov. 24 (UPI).—East and West German negotiators in charge of working out details of the four-power Berlin agreement held another meeting in the current series today amid indications that the talks were nearing a conclusion.

The leader of the East German delegation, State Secretary Michael Kohl, told newsmen after his arrival this morning his side was prepared to wrap up the talks during the present two-day round of discussions.

Mr. Kohl and West German State Secretary Egon Bahr met for the 21st time since the Berlin accord was signed Sept. 3.

But a member of the Bonn negotiating team failed to echo Mr. Kohl's optimism. He said it was impossible at this time to name a specific date for an end to the negotiations.

"There remain several difficult questions to be resolved," said Ulrich Sahm, an official of the West German Chancellery.

In West Berlin representatives of the city government and of East Germany also resumed their discussions on wall passes for West Berlin residents.

Sched Due in Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (AP).—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel of West Germany comes to Moscow tomorrow to search for a way to resolve the developing impasse on ratification of the Berlin accord and Bonn's treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland.

At issue is a question of timing. West Germany has made a Berlin agreement the condition for ratification of its treaties with Moscow and Warsaw.

But the Soviet Union has indicated that it will not endorse the final protocol on Berlin until Bonn ratifies the two treaties signed by Chancellor Willy Brandt but not yet submitted to parliament for ratification.

Hanoi Envoy to Paris Talks Rejects Any New Concession

PARIS, Nov. 24 (UPI).—North Vietnamese peace negotiator Xuan Thuy said today that China has pledged a "militant solidarity" to Hanoi's struggle against the United States. He said he will make no new concessions at the Vietnam peace talks.

"Initiatives? What new initiatives?" Mr. Thuy said when asked if Hanoi and the Viet Cong planned any new moves to break the negotiating deadlock.

The 59-year-old former foreign minister, who has been entrenched in Paris since early 1968, said Hanoi will not yield an inch to American and South Vietnamese diplomats in the negotiating room.

"Our demands are logical and reasonable," Mr. Thuy said. The Communist demands, he asserted, were on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. "It's a whole," Mr. Thuy said.

The Communist negotiating package, submitted by the Viet Cong's foreign minister, Nguyen Thi Binh, July 1, must be fully complied with, he added.

Total and Unconditional

This, he said, included a pledge that the United States will pull out of South Vietnam "totally and unconditionally" all its own and allied troops such as the South Koreans and Australians. The Americans also must dismantle all their bases and withdraw all military advisers, Mr. Thuy said.

The other inflexible "fundamental point" to be complied with, he said, called for the ceasing of

Radioactivity Up After China Blast

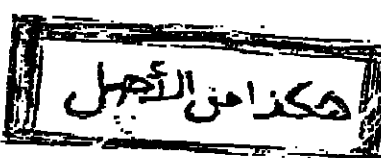
HONG KONG, Nov. 24 (UPI).—An abnormally high radioactivity count was recorded at the Royal Observatory following China's latest nuclear explosion, a government spokesman said today.

He said tests on a sample of airborne dust collected yesterday "indicate that it may contain new radioactive debris from the nuclear test recently carried out in Sinkiang."

Mainland China detonated its 13th nuclear explosion at its Lop Nor test site in Sinkiang Province in western China last Thursday.

Swedish RR Crash

MAERSTA, Sweden, Nov. 24 (AP).—A 60-year-old man was killed and five passengers injured when a freight train crashed into a commuter train at Maersta railway station, 50 kilometers north of Stockholm, at 5:30 a.m. today. Police said that the brakes of the freight train failed.



Chief of Sops Comb Catholic Quarter y Solution r Blast Kills a Soldier Sniper Wounds Another

Nov. 24 (UPI)—A search of the area for the gunman, who fired three shots at the Scots Guards man. The sniper fired from the Bombay Street section of the Falls.

Officials at the hospital where fellow soldiers took the wounded Scots Guard said he was in serious condition.

British troops did not return to the fire, the army spokesman said.

Border Shooting

Earlier, the army said, British troops had exchanged fire with gunmen shooting across the Irish Republic's border and in Belfast raids had seized 13 men, including two suspected Irish Republican Army members.

On the border, gunmen fired three shots near the Irish Republic town of Lifford at troops in Northern Ireland, and the soldiers returned the fire, an army spokesman said. The troops suffered no casualties, he said.

More than 400 British troops took part in the early-morning sweep through the Catholic New Lodge district of Belfast, which resulted in the seizure of the 13 men, the army spokesman said.

In Londonderry, exploding mail bombs injured two soldiers in the Catholic Bogside district, and in another section of the Bogside troops fired rubber bullets to break up a youth gang, the spokesman said.

The injured soldiers returned to duty later, the spokesman said.

In other incidents, troops in Strabane last night used CS gas and rubber bullets when about 50 youths tried to remove bumps put in a road by soldiers. The crowd burned a bus before fleeing across the nearby border to the Irish Republic, the spokesman said.

At Lurgan, police charged James P. McCrystal, 30, with causing Monday night's explosion. Mr. McCrystal, himself, injured, appeared at a special court convened at Lurgan Hospital. An army source said the dead man, Michael Crossley, 21, was Mr. McCrystal's accomplice.



PLEASANT SURPRISE—Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower reacting to an announcement by golfer Arnold Palmer that the Bob Hope golf tournament has donated \$280,000 to the Eisenhower Medical Center being built at Palm Springs, Calif.

As French Investigation Continues

Cabinet States Confidence in Spy Chief

PARIS, Nov. 24 (AP)—The government today declared its "complete confidence" in the chief of the French intelligence service, one of whose high-ranking assistants has been indicted in New Jersey for plotting to smuggle \$12 million of heroin into the United States.

The government spokesman, Leo Hamon, also criticized the French press for keeping the drug story on its front pages for more than two weeks.

Reporting after a cabinet meeting on the government's position, Mr. Hamon said Defense Minister Michel Debré made a report to the cabinet, including President Georges Pompidou, on the drug affair and its repercussions within the French intelligence service.

—Service de Documentation Extérieure et de Contre-Espionnage (SDECE)—which comes under the jurisdiction of his ministry.

Observers noted that the expression of confidence was directed specifically at Alexandre de Marenches, who became chief of SDECE 18 months ago.

It carefully avoided giving blanket endorsement to the entire organization, which has been accused in the French press not only of involvement in drug trafficking, but also of collusion with Eastern European spy networks.

The statement by the cabinet, the first it has made on the narcotics case, affirmed its confidence in Mr. de Marenches for management of the intelligence operation and "the investigations which come under his responsibility and involve his services."

It also recalled the government's "traditional confidence in judiciary procedures."

The SDECE colonel indicted by a U.S. federal grand jury in Newark is Paul Fournier, who has not been arrested here. His indictment is thought to be based largely on the testimony of a SDECE operative, Roger Delouche, who is now in jail in New Jersey after pleading guilty to charges in connection with smuggling the \$12 million worth of heroin into the United States.

Mr. de Marenches was received by Judge Gabriel Roussel for 90 minutes today as the investigating magistrate continues to interview the top men in SDECE.

Ceausescu, Tito Demand Red Equality

Assail 'Subjugation' Of Bloc's Members

BELGRADE, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Yugoslavia's President Tito and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu urged the Communist camp today "to renew and strengthen principles of cooperation, noninterference and equality."

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said the two-day meeting between Presidents Tito and Ceausescu in the Romanian town of Timisoara ended tonight. They "reached complete, or almost complete, accord in all matters that were examined," it said.

In its report, Tanjug said the presidents reviewed the situation within the international Communist movement, "which has long been encumbered by actions which cause subjugation and inequality among its members."

"It was underlined that these problems cannot be solved in the old ways, and that it is necessary to renew and strengthen the principles of cooperation, noninterference and equality," Tanjug said.

President Tito went to Timisoara to discuss international and bilateral problems. He also went to tell President Ceausescu about his recent talks with Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Belgrade in September dealt with the right of Communist nations to run their own affairs—a demand voiced most often by Yugoslavia and Romania.

Romania was known to feel that Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Belgrade has as much importance for Romania as for Yugoslavia.

Tanjug said the presidents especially considered the problems of the Balkans, and welcomed "the latest tendencies to improve the situation and relations among the Balkan countries."

40,000 Croat Students Strike; Party Calls It 'Knife in Back'

BELGRADE, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Forty thousand students took part in a university strike in Yugoslavia's Croatian Republic today despite resolutions from Communist party cells condemning the walkout as "a knife in the back."

Reports from student leaders in the Croatian capital of Zagreb and from Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency, said 25,000 students were boycotting classes at Zagreb University and 15,000 struck at colleges and junior colleges around the northwestern Yugoslav region.

The strike began Tuesday in Zagreb to back Croatian demands that the republic be allowed to keep more of the foreign currency earned by its industry and tourist resorts, in the strike.

"We ask the students to continue their normal work," said a proclamation issued by Croatian trade unions.

The strike is "a blow and a knife in the back," according to resolutions passed at party cell meetings in major Zagreb factories.

Italians Defeat Yugoslavia, Hold Lead in Bridge

ATHENS, Nov. 24 (AP)—Italy remained unbeaten today after the third round of the 28th European bridge championships by overwhelming Yugoslavia, 20 to minus 5.

Germany held second place, beating Portugal, 18-2. Belgium advanced from fifth to third and Britain moved up from 10th to fourth.

No women's round was played at the day session.

The tournament, with 22 national teams, will end Dec. 4.

Third-round results, open series, victory points, were:

Norway-Ireland, 15-5; Spain-Switzerland, 5-15; Finland-Belgium, 3-17; Poland-Greece, 20-minus 3; Austria-Denmark, 4-16; Germany-Portugal, 18-2; Hungary-Sweden, 12-8; Israel-France, 11-9; Yugoslavia-Italy, minus 3-20; Iceland-Turkey, 4-16; Holland-Britain, minus 3-20.

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Devlin Must Damages to Constable

Nov. 24 (AP)—Berlin, leftist member of Parliament, was ordered to pay libel damages to a policeman who charged he had falsely accused him.

A court jury found that a had libeled Garda Patrick Moriarty during a television show about a lion against a South African team's visit to were fixed at \$50, to monthly by Miss Devlin.

Devlin maintained that the said was true and that Garda Moriarty commiserated fell on Miss Devlin's pushing and shoving.

The costs of the hearing will be decided court session.

Castro Meets With Cardinal

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 24 (AP)—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro met the Roman Catholic cardinal-archbishop of Santiago yesterday and said that Christianity and Marxism should "work together to liberate all people."

"Christ caused bread and fish to multiply," he told newsmen at the archdiocese headquarters. "That is what we want to do for our people."

Premier Castro, on a lengthy state visit to Chile, talked privately for 40 minutes with Raul Cardinal Silva, who presented him with a leather-bound Bible.

"There are differences between Marxism and Christianity, but there are also common points," Premier Castro said afterward. "We must work together on the common points."

Gunman Routs Mourners in Italy

SEMINARA, Italy, Nov. 24 (AP)—A man armed with a machine gun yesterday put to flight nearly 1,000 persons attending the funeral of a farmer killed in an ambush.

Police linked the death of Giuseppe Gaetano Gioffre, killed by machine-gun fire Sunday while driving his car, to a feud between two families.

After the funeral service for Mr. Gioffre, a large procession followed the coffin through the town toward the cemetery. At a street corner, a man stepped forward and threatened the crowd with a gun. The procession broke up and the crowd fled, abandoning the bier in the street. The gunman drove off on a motorcycle.



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War on the Subcontinent

The Indians and Pakistanis have finally got their war. Indians wanted it to humiliate Pakistan, rationalizing (fairly enough) that no other way was left to be rid of the refugees. Pakistanis wanted it to cover their frustration at failing to suppress the Bengali insurgents in East Pakistan. Mrs. Gandhi went around the world asking for help; none was forthcoming so her government proceeded alone. Gen. Yahya Khan took the opposite course, trying unsuccessfully to subdue East Pakistan himself. Now he probably hopes the international community will step in before the Indians beat him too badly, in the West as well as the East. The Indians, fighting an undeclared war, seem to hope they'll be able to lick the Pakistanis before international pressures enforce a cease-fire.

It's a tragedy. But who can look at its immediate underlying cause, the Pakistan government's repression of the East, and contend that it's that much worse than what came before? By the standard rules of the game of the nations, countries which practice atrocities on their own citizens are pretty much left alone to do it. It is only when they commit violence that spreads into another country that the world community is enabled, or forced, to get into the act. The real wrong committed by the Pakistanis was to declare war on a group of their own citizens. Their tactical error was to expel eight or ten million of this group into India. This put an enormous

burden on New Delhi. More important in the end, it gave Indians the occasion some welcomed to settle old scores. At first India offered refuge, training and arms to the Bengali insurgents and, later, actual combat support. Pakistan, too narrow or perhaps too weak to bend and conciliate the Bengalis, answered the Bengalis and their Indian sponsors with fire. So war came.

Fortunately, neither country is equipped for a long war, though even a short war will bring much loss and suffering. India appears to have most of the military advantages, at least in the East, which it surrounds on three sides. Even if international appeals bring about a cease-fire before New Delhi has achieved its apparent minimal objective of routing the Pakistani Army in the East, the East will probably receive a greater measure of autonomy than it previously enjoyed. Independence is not out of the question, though in calmer moments the Indians may realize how unstable, and how attractive to Indian West Bengal, a Bangla Desh state in East Pakistan would be.

On other days, one could express regret that Pakistan, and India as well, did not deal more carefully with the difficult Bengal issue, which remains the heart of the matter, and that their patrons—the United States and China behind Pakistan, the Soviet Union behind India—did not effectively restrain them. But the time for regret has passed. War is a reality in the subcontinent.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mr. Connally vs. Europe

President Nixon's personal appeal to the Senate undoubtedly helped to turn the tide for the second time in six months against a unilateral reduction of American troops in Europe. But the administration had itself largely to blame both for the need to fight this battle again and for the narrower margin of victory just as talks with Moscow on mutual force reductions in Europe are approaching.

Between May and November, the administration has confused its friends and befriended its neo-isolationist critics by its monetary and trade moves abroad and by the bitter attacks Treasury Secretary Connally has launched against the policies of the nation's closest allies in the Atlantic and Pacific. This quarrel has brought into question the framework of American relations with Western Europe, political and military as well as economic.

At a time when the United States was moving unilaterally from confrontation to negotiation with Communist China as well as the Soviet Union, the Treasury secretary has opened an angry confrontation with the nation's allies—and, so far, has avoided negotiation.

Negotiation will not be easy. It affects jobs and prosperity in every country. But Western Europe and Japan are prepared to join in negotiating monetary reforms and a realignment of currency parities that could provide 90 to 95 percent of the turnaround the United States needs in its balance of payments. What is blocking negotiations is Connally's determination to get that extra 5 to 10 percent gain—and to get it in advance—in the form of unilateral concessions from the allies in trade and defense burden-sharing.

These unjustifiable demands, and the effort to bludgeon the allies into surrender with an import surcharge that virtually doubles the American tariff, has led Connally into highly misleading attempts at justifying his tactics to the Congress and to American opinion as well as to the allies. One part of this argument has been the claim that almost half the predicted American payments imbalance of \$11 billion has resulted from a \$5 billion outflow of American defense expenditures abroad. This is the cost of defending the free world, Con-

nally argues, and should be shared by the allies.

Without probing into these dubious figures as such, the first thing that must be noted is that the bulk of the defense drain is due to unilateral American policies in Vietnam, of which the allies disapprove and on which they have never been consulted. In West Germany, where two-thirds of the American troops in Europe are based, the American dollar outflow on defense account has always been offset 89 to 100 percent by German arms purchases and other means. The net outflow related to NATO defenses in Central Europe is small—10 to 15 percent of Connally's \$5 billion figure—and only a fraction of the trade surplus the United States continues to have with the Common Market. A minor cut in American investment or tourist expenditures abroad would offset it completely.

Connally himself has gotten away from talk of defense burden-sharing in Europe as if it were a significant factor in the American payments imbalance. But the damage has been done. Many members of Congress believe otherwise and their views will not easily be changed.

Two major trends now under way in Europe ultimately should make possible a reduced American presence without danger.

Chancellor Brandt's Eastern policy, the new Berlin agreements, the pending NATO-Warsaw Pact negotiations on mutual force reductions and moves toward a new East-West security system in Europe should make it possible gradually to dissipate the military confrontation on the Continent with safety. At the same time, Britain's entry into the Common Market and concurrent moves toward union in the political and defense fields offer the prospect that West Europe progressively will be able to take over a larger share of NATO defense.

Both these trends, which could be undercut by major unilateral American force reductions in Europe, are directly threatened by the Connally monetary and trade policies, which assume that West Europe is a rival rather than an ally. To say, as Connally and his aides do, that there is no longer any American interest served by the strengthening and enlargement of the Common Market is to turn away from the concepts of Western European and Atlantic unity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Sadat Rattles His Saber

The more often Sadat repeats that he has opted for war, the more strongly committed he will be to really fight at least some kind of war in the long run. The Egyptians may be hoping that the UN will serve them as a shield. If so, it is possible that they may decide to open hostilities before the General Assembly debate is over. Shooting along the Suez Canal, or even commando operations across the waterway, could serve on the one hand to drastically demonstrate to the UN how impatient, desperate and determined the Arabs are to regain the occupied territories. At the same time, the UN could be

used as an emergency brake in the event that Israel reacts too hotly to Egyptian attacks.

It is quite probable that Sadat will continue to aim for a fight—a small-scale one, if possible—but will try to avoid an excessively dangerous outbreak. Plans for a partial solution to the conflict are probably dead for the time being; they have at any rate never represented a genuine hope of settlement. But Cairo certainly still hopes to persuade America to put sufficient pressure on Israel so that the occupied territories would revert to the Arabs without another war.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 25, 1896

BERLIN—According to the *Local Anzeiger*, the German Emperor made the following speech at the swearing-in of the naval recruits at Kiel today: "The oath which you have just taken is the foundation of discipline. Without God and religion there can be no discipline. Do honor to your forefathers in the Emperor's coat. At the present moment there is no enemy to be feared. If one comes, however, you will face him boldly and without fear!" The speech, though not a menacing one, was indicative in content and intent.

Fifty Years Ago

November 25, 1921

WASHINGTON—The hope of the "wets" was killed today when President Harding signed the Campbell-Wills bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of beer as a medicine. The bill renders useless the Treasury ruling of October 24, on which the anti-prohibitionists based their hopes, permitting the manufacture and sale of beer medicinally. After the Treasury ruling, beer manufacturers throughout the country declared that they would immediately put millions of gallons of beer on the market. All this will now have to be withdrawn, however.



Where Are the 'Great Powers'?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The world is now on the verge of another pointless human tragedy. India and Pakistan are slowly but surely sliding into a war that can only result in unutterable misery, and in this situation it will be interesting to watch the so-called great powers at the newly reorganized United Nations.

Here is one case where the five permanent members of the UN Security Council—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France—have a clear duty under the charter to work together against this madness, and an opportunity to do so without damage to their own national interests.

The U.S. government is working hard through diplomatic channels to keep the present border clashes from flaring up into a major war, but its influence in both New Delhi and Karachi is weaker now than at any time in the last decade.

Without Effect

Moscow and Peking have also issued statements against settling the dispute by force of arms, without any visible effect, but a joint appeal by the Big Five in the Security Council is something else again. Simply, the big powers may not be able to halt this reckless nonsense, but together they could compel India and Pakistan to debate the question and maybe even to declare a cease-fire in the meantime.

One argument for bringing Peking into the United Nations was that this would finally bring all the major nations into the Security Council, and give the world peace organization another opportunity to fulfill its original promise.

The Indian-Pakistan dispute is a clear case for urgent action under the charter. Article One states that the purposes of the United Nations are "to maintain international peace and security, and to that end, to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace."

The five permanent members of the Security Council were given this special status precisely because it was assumed that they had special responsibilities and the necessary authority to carry out this principle. Accordingly, if the UN is to make the "new beginning" everybody has been talking about, here is a good place to begin.

Sound Reasons

Aside from the UN treaty obligations, Moscow and Peking have sound national reasons for avoiding a war on the Indian subcontinent. Peking is backing Pakistan, though not to the extent that Moscow is arming India, but they have enough trouble with one another on the Sino-Soviet border without running the risk of getting more deeply involved on opposite sides of an Indian-Pakistan conflict.

The United States, Britain and France obviously have nothing to gain in such a war, but in the last quarter of a century all the great powers have drifted into the habit of ignoring the charter and failing to cooperate for peace, even when it was in their common interests to do so.

Fortunately, with mainland China now represented at the UN, there is a quick and private channel of communication among the major nations. Also, President Nixon has established the means of direct communication with Premier Chou En-lai in

Peking, and the political advantages of stopping this war are obvious.

In fact, Nixon, thanks to his initiative in sending Henry Kissinger to Peking, is now in a better position to explore the possibilities of a Big Five appeal to the Security Council than any of the world leaders. It is easier for him to address both Moscow and Peking in this emergency than for Moscow to approach Peking or vice-versa.

When the Pakistani ambassador in Washington, Gen. Mohammed Raza, was asked by reporters how imminent war was with India, he replied: "The war is on, it is not imminent." And since New Delhi was at the same time claiming that the Indian Air Force had shot down Pakistani planes near Calcutta, time is now the urgent question.

Other questions of who forced the refugees out of Pakistan into India, and how much military support is being given to the anti-Pakistan government forces in East Bengal can be debated later. The need now is for a combined effort to stop the fighting and bring both India and Pakistan before the Security Council to show cause why they are once more threatening the peace of the area.

Crying for Blood

This is not the sort of appeal the Indian and Pakistani governments can ignore, no matter how much their peoples are crying for blood. Prime Minister Gandhi is repudiating the old discredited excuse that she does not know how much longer she can hold back her people, but she is not in a position to brush aside an appeal from the Big Five.

India has an arsenal of its own, and its organized military forces are undoubtedly superior for the time being, but it relies on the Soviet Union for many military supplies, and on other countries for economic aid, both of which can be cut off.

Here again, the forgotten principles of the United Nations are

relevant, for Article Two of the charter states specifically that "All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means . . . shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state . . . (and) shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action."

There is nothing out of date about these treaty obligations. They are binding on India and Pakistan as well as on the Big Five. They have simply been forgotten, and the time for the Big Five to revive them, with a good chance of success, is obviously now.

Measuring JFK and His Rivals

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Washington went about its business Monday with little to indicate that it was a notable anniversary. It was eight years ago Monday that John F. Kennedy was murdered in Dallas, eight years since the gunshots at the Texas School Depository on the grassy knoll cut a brutal path through the history of our era.

Eight years is the equivalent of two presidential terms. The eight years since John Kennedy's death have been dominated by two men who were his great rivals in life—Lyndon Johnson, who fought him for the nomination, and Richard Nixon, who opposed him in the election of 1960.

Johnson held the presidency for more than five of those years, and Richard Nixon on Monday afternoon had occupied the White House precisely as long as Kennedy was allowed.

Verdict of History

The verdict of history is still some time distant for Kennedy's successors, and yet it seems fair to say that as of today there is little reason to think that either the Democratic delegates or the nation's voters made any mistake in 1960 in judging that Kennedy was the best man of the three.

This is so, despite the fact that Johnson as President passed a massive liberal domestic program likely to be felt and remembered far longer than Kennedy's few bits of "New Frontier" law.

And it is so despite the fact that Nixon's accomplishments in foreign policy—given

time and good luck in liquidating the Vietnam war and pursuing the negotiations with the Russians and Chinese—may dwarf Kennedy's handling of the Cuban missile crisis, the passage of the Trade Expansion Act and the negotiation of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

Kennedy's standing rests not on the specific accomplishments of his brief tenure, but on the qualities of national leadership he embodied. They are qualities which, if anything, are better understood today, after eight years of absence, than they were in his lifetime.

John Kennedy was a man of reason, a man with a love of public debate, a man who saw politics quite liberally as the arena for public testing and public determination of national policy.

As candidate Kennedy turned instinctively to the public forum and to open debate with Johnson, with Nixon, and with anyone else who cared to test his political worth. Confronting prejudice—the fear of his Catholic faith—he did not shrink or hide, but boldly faced the purveyors of that prejudice and disarmed them with cool reason.

As President, in times of crisis, whether economic, political or military, his instinct was to invoke the public wisdom. It may be foolish to ask what he would have done had he been confronted with Johnson's choices in Vietnam in 1965, but it is not foolish to ask how he would have done it.

He would not have led the country into massive war by stealth and indirection, as Johnson did, for he would have known, as he had always known, that a policy that cannot be elucidated openly and defended

in public debate is almost certainly bad policy.

But if Kennedy was a man of reason, he was also a man of passion, who felt injustice and was not ashamed of making moral distinctions between the strong and the weak, the oppressors and the afflicted, in America and the world.

A Quote Remembered

One remembers his quoting, on so many nights in that campaign against Richard Nixon, the words he loved from Franklin Roosevelt's 1936 nomination acceptance speech:

"Governments can err, presidents can make mistakes, but the immortal Dante tells us that divine justice weighs the sins of the coldblooded and the sins of the warmhearted in a different scale. Better the occasional faults of a government living in the spirit of charity, than the constant commission of a government frozen in the ice of its own indifference."

Those words have more force now—in this city of frozen-faced men—than they had then. As Lyndon Johnson feared the free play of reasoned debate, so Richard Nixon seems to fear the consequences of concern, compassion and a generous spirit. His government by the grin, Johnson's was government by the sly.

Because Kennedy was neither grim nor sly, neither dull nor devious, because reason and passion coexisted so comfortably in his person; and because he made us all believe, at least for a short time, that politics could be a rich adventure, an exercise of the best that we possessed in mind and spirit, he is mourned today, eight years and two Presidents after he was struck down.

Could Be Major Force

Enter Scoop Jackson: Candidate for Defense

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The first thing to say about Sen. Henry Jackson, who has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination, is that he is a heavy-weight. Whatever Scoop Jackson does, he does it effectively.

There is reason to think that he will not get the Democratic presidential nomination. But he is bound to come to the convention with delegate strength, and he could be a major force in shaping the eventual choice.

The best mark of Jackson's effectiveness lies in his electoral performance back home. Washington, far from being a subsidiary of Boeing as some imagine, is a state with a long tradition of individual choice in electing officials. For example, while Democratic in the 1964 and 1968 presidential elections, the state named a Republican governor. While voting Republican in 1960, it elected a Democratic governor.

Election Winner

Sen. Jackson, in thirty-three years of running for office, has never lost an election. He ran ahead of Lyndon Johnson in 1964 and took 89 percent of the vote last year. Since 1962, when he first began taking a hand in his state's congressional politics, the Washington delegation in the House of Representatives has moved from 6-1 Republican to 6-1 Democratic.

In the Senate, Jackson has been a mover and shaker for more than a decade. As chairman of the Interior Committee, he has put his imprint on most recent power and reclamation projects. As a defense expert, he had the clout to set in motion the investigation of the TFX plane contract that did so much to darken the reputation of the McNamara Pentagon.

For Jackson, as so many of his critics assert, merely an unthinking hawk. He is determined to maintain a strong American defense presence in Europe, Asia and the Near East. He has also produced, as chairman of a government operations subcommittee, some pioneering work on the organization and machinery for the effective doing of national security business.

Old the Senate record alone, Jackson has many of the assets required to be an effective campaigner for the Democratic nomination. Connections in defense, aerospace, and with the Jewish community ease the money problem. He has friends all over the country, many of them in the Congress, who can provide him with local savvy and support.

Most importantly, he has, as the Democratic front-runner Edmund Muskie does not have, a well-demarcated constituency. It suffices to glance at Florida, where

the Jackson forces are preparing energetically for the March 14 primary, to show how easy it is to target his appeal.

The Florida penhandle is, in effect, South Georgia. As a regular Democrat with strong defense instincts prepared to stand up for the United States, Jackson has a natural following there. That following is being strengthened by an anti-busing stand the senator now is conspicuously taking.

In the southern part of the state, Jackson has a double drawing power. First, there are large numbers of Jews around Miami attracted by his strong stand on Israel. Then there is a heavy concentration of conservative Democrats, rarely tapped in Democratic primaries, to whom Jackson is beckoning with his policies on defense and busing. Provided George Wallace doesn't enter the primary, which looks increasingly likely, Jackson could pick up enough support to carry the state.

To be sure, he has disadvantages. His identity problem is severe. Only about 40 percent of the people in the country even know that Sen. Jackson exists. For that reason, he does poorly in polls—even in Oregon. And, rightly or wrongly, the polls have impact on money-givers, political workers and even voters.

Moreover, he is a lackluster performer in the hustings. Mayor David Kennedy of Miami, who decided to support Hubert Humphrey after looking over the whole Democratic field, said of Jackson the other day: "I heard him in a speech here, and he turned me off. Even the reporters could barely keep their eyes open."

Revenge Seekers

Finally, Jackson has drawn to his side not a few figures still living in the last days of the Johnson administration. They are determined to take revenge for what liberals and intellectuals did to Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey on Vietnam. So they push Jackson to hawkish positions on the war, and on law and order.

The true test of Jackson in the present phase of the campaign is how he handles his revenge seekers. If he gives them free rein, he will not only assure himself of fourth party opposition if he gets the nomination. He will also alienate large numbers of Democrats, who want only to forget the unhappy past.

If he holds his hawks under wraps, he can retain the confidence of the broad reaches of the party. He will then be in position to influence heavily the final choice—perhaps even to be on the ticket himself.

Letters

Oversimplification

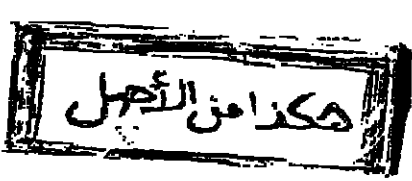
Herblock has again (11/17, Nov. 23) accused Nixon of errors of judgment (supporting military regimes at the expense of the people in Saigon, Bangkok and Phnom Penh) that are, were not all of his making. Part of the mess, and there is one, predates Nixon. Congress is involved, too. Oversimplification nearly always leads to overstatement, but those making such statements, whether with a typewriter or a crayon, have an obligation to respect the limits of credibility or profess their roles as propagandists.

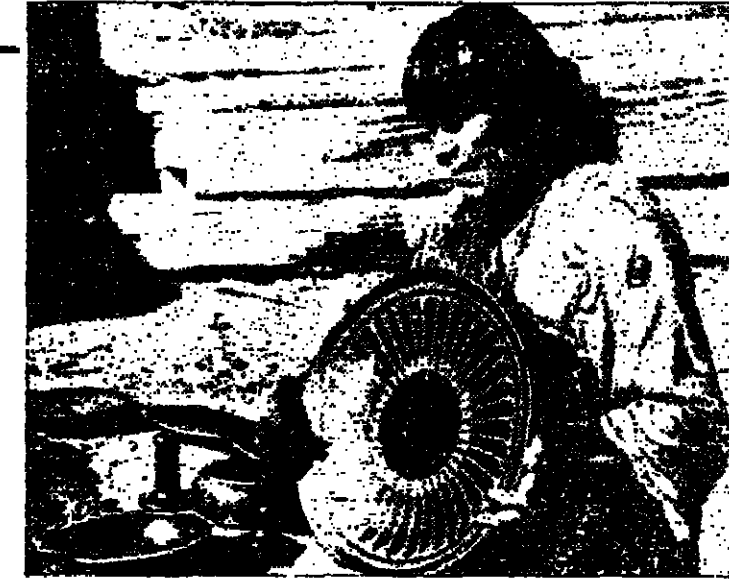
B. GATES.

Cannikin

Re your Nov. 22 article on "Wildlife Toll at Amchitka Called Large." So said that sixteen or 600 sea otters, birds and thousands of fish perished in the Cannikin nuclear test on Nov. 6. I'm all for wildlife protection to a certain point, but as other countries test continually without any public uproar, if we fall behind, it could be "you," "me" and millions of Americans. This would obviously take longer to replace than the needed "five years or longer for the other colonies and fish beds to recover."

PATRICIA BROOK.



[illegible]

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (UPI).—A cloth-bound notebook containing eight pages of notes written by the co-pilot aboard the mission which dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima was sold at auction yesterday for \$37,000.

"Tom Ferebee (bombardier) . . . let go . . . 15 seconds after the flash, there were two very distinct 'kaps,' the notes read.

"We then turned the ship so we could observe results and then in front of our eyes was without a doubt the greatest explosion man has ever witnessed."

The co-pilot Robert A. Lewis

stood in the back of the Farnes-Bernet Gallery as the book was sold to Carnegie Bookshop of New York at an auction.

Mr. Lewis, a captain when he flew aboard the Enola Gay to bomb the Japanese city Aug. 6, 1945, said the notes were written in almost complete darkness and halfway through the mission he ran out of ink and had to use a pencil. (He kept the log for a New York Times reporter who apparently saved two logs to go on the mission.)

William H. Lawrence, "out on the mission to Nagasaki," cording to The Times, Mr. Lewis was not able to use the log for security reasons.) Suppressed for some time because information in it was considered too secret, the log records events of the mission leading up to the bombing and then the authors' feelings:

"The city was 90 percent covered with smoke and I am certain the entire crew felt this experience was more than any one human had ever thought possible.

"Just how many Japs did we kill? I honestly have the feeling of groping for words to explain this or I might say My God, what have we done.

"If I live a hundred years, I'll never quite get these few minutes out of my mind . . ."

Obituaries

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT). —Peyton Ford, 70, a deputy attorney general in the Truman administration, died Monday.

Mr. Ford received considerable attention as the legal spokesman for the Truman administration in opposing the accusations made by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy.

In early 1950, the anti-Communist senator accused the administration of having "raped" 81 confidential State Department loyalty files to cover up charges by Sen. McCarthy that the State Department had Communists in sensitive positions.

ablest officials, he rose through the ranks to positions of increasing responsibility, serving on important assignments both in the United States and overseas.

For seven years, he was an assistant to the director of central intelligence, the late Arthur W. Dulles. In 1969, he was detailed to the National Security Council staff, his last assignment.

—————

Norman Tower Ball

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP). —Norman Tower Ball, 66, a former economic commissioner of a European recovery program

Justice Dept. Had Them

In a calm rejoinder to the charges, Mr. Ford said that the files had not been "taped, skeletonized or tampered with" and were still in the possession of the Justice Department. A board of Senate investigators accepted Mr. Ford's explanation, and termed Sen. McCarthy's charges unfounded.

In a similar case in 1948, Mr. Ford supplied the legal reasoning for President Truman's refusal to turn over the loyalty file of Edward U. Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards, who had been denounced by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

While the request to see the file was backed by a 300-28 House vote, Mr. Ford, supplying precedents dating back to George Washington, replied that no President had ever been compelled to turn over an executive file and it would not be done then.

Mr. Ford also supplied much of the legal justification for war controls during the Korean War.

with the American Embassy in London, died Monday in Boynton Beach, Fla.

Mr. Ball, a Naval Academy graduate and an attorney, served in naval intelligence during World War II. Afterward, he joined the Research and Development Board of the government. In 1980, he was economic commissioner of the aid program at the embassy in London.

Harry G. Spiering

PARIS, Nov. 24 (EPT)—Word was received here today that Harry G. Spiering, 65, president of P. Kleinberger & Co., art dealers, died Nov. 15 in New York.

The firm, which has offices in London and New York, was started by Mr. Spiering's great-grandfather in 1856. Through four generations, the firm specialized in art of the 13th to 18th centuries, buying and selling for the royalty of Europe and for leading museums and collectors of the United States. The firm donated works to the Louvre, among other museums.

Frank M. Chaplin
—WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WF).
—Frank M. Chaplin, 56, a senior
official of the Central Intelligence
Agency, died yesterday.
Described as one of the CIA's

By Dave Smith

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—The oldest arts of America—the rugs, the pots, the baskets of the American Indian—are beginning to disappear at the source.

Admiration for the art of the Indian cannot save these crafts and more than it can save the earliest who create them.

They grow fewer each year.

Ida Redbird, the master potter of the Maricopa tribe of Arizona, was killed in August at 79, when lightning struck the tree under which she slept.

Maria Martinez, subject of Alice Allen's 1946 biography "Maria, the Potter of San Ildefonso," is still alive and still does an occasional piece of her famed black pottery. But her last-known piece is dated 1970.

She is 86.

begin an assiduous hunt for the best remaining works, driving prices up.

For a small piece of Maria Martinez's black pottery, so highly polished that it glows like pewter, \$300 is not an unusual price. Pottery by the woman known as Blue Corn costs only slightly less.

For a small, finely woven gray hill rug by Daisy Toolee or Susie Manyoats, \$700 or \$800 would be a bargain, with the price doubling, tripling or quadrupling according to size and quality.

But these are not exorbitant prices when one counts the hours the women spend in the making. For a pot, a woman often walks many miles from her village to the nearest clay deposit, bringing home as much as she can carry.

By Hebe Dorsey

CAPULCO, Mexico (HTT).—What Marenmora did for Mori, Mod Americana is trying to do for Acapulco with a fashion show.

Tourism and fashion travel well together. When it comes to reaching a place, the fashion world can add quite a bit of glamour, with shows and scores of stunning models going about in exotic, exciting clothes.

The Capri operation was an all-out promotion meant to bring Capri and the Italian fashion designers, Mod Americana works the same principle. It is supposed to help Acapulco and Mexican designers from four coun-

Rome Opera: 'B season on a

La-Pierre Ponelle, conducted by Claudio Abbado, and with Teresa Berganza as Rosina. One by one, they dropped out: First Abbado, then Ponelle, then Berganza. So the Rome artistic direction was in trouble. At the last minute, they managed to borrow a "Barbier" production from the San Carlo in Naples! Carlo Franci stepped in to conduct, and mezzo-soprano Biancamaria Casoni took over the role of the heroine.

In spite of this hectic genre, the inaugural "Barber" was a surprisingly performance, thanks largely to the presence of Americanitone Robert Kerns as Figaro and of tenor Luigi Alva as Count Almaviva. Densely dressed, Kerns was a barber for all occasions, his wit enhanced by his clean, typical singing. Alva was a y when the Spanish grandes (even to the point of being shocked) when Figaro suggests he must pretend to be a mere soldier in every path a youthful, ardent lover. At times, he indicated the florid passages rather than singing them straight; but all was with great elegance and charm.

In this company, Miss Casoni was at :

street voice and a likable stage presence. But she is basically placed out of the sparkle and fire of the true Rosina. Still, her performance is generally agreeable; with perceptive direction, it could become more than that.

Sandro Bolchi, a few years ago, staged the notorious Roman comedy, *The Barber of Seville*, in a mid-sixties Sicilian tradition. He had the actors sing in a dialect of Spanish smugglers. This time, he was more conventional. In the first act, there were moments (especially in Dr. Bartolo's scenes) where he seemed absent. Just as well, no doubt. The sets and costumes of *Barber* Monteverde were traditional, acceptable.

Completing the cast, Enzo Dara, a promising young buffo, was Dr. Bartolo, and the veteran Paolo Montarsolo was a wily Basilio. The soprano was Stefania Malagrì, who sang her "Sorbet" aria with brio.

Carlo Franci conducted with precision but without much fire. The g recent critical edition of the score. This edition makes the music seem unfamiliar, and all of it acquires a new freshness and lightness.

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HELMON, deluxe dining, downtown, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834,

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2

1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2

1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2

These securities were offered and sold outside the United States. This announcement appears at a matter of record.

NEW ISSUE

November 19, 1971



375,000 Shares

BAXTER/TRAVENOL INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORPORATION

Convertible Preferred Stock

First Series, \$1 Par Value

(Evidenced by Dealer Depository Receipts)

Convertible into the Common Stock of, and Guaranteed as to Dividend, Redemption and Liquidation Preference Payments by,

BAXTER LABORATORIES, INC.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

White, Weld & Co.

Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)

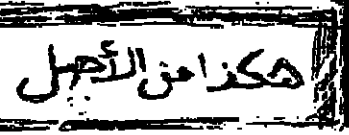
S. G. Warburg & Co.

Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.	American Express Securities S.A.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Andersen Bank A/S	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Bache & Co.
Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banco di Roma/Commerzbank AG/Credit Lyonnais	
Bankers Trust International	Bankhaus L.D. Herstatt K.G.a.A.	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.
Banque Blyth & Cie	Banque de Bruxelles S.A.	Banque Francaise de Depots et de Titres
Banque de l'Indochine	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Lambert S.C.S.
Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Rothschild
Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines	Banque de l'Union Europeenne	Banque de l'Union Parisienne-C.F.C.B.
Banque Worms & Cie	Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd.	H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank	Bayerische Vereinsbank	A. G. Becker & Co.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft-Frankfurter Bank	Blunt Ellis & Simmons	Gunnar Bohn & Co. A/S
Burkhardt & Co.	Burnham and Company	Capitalfin Internationale S.p.A.
"La Centrale" Finanziaria Generale S.p.A.	Charterhouse Japhet	La Compagnie Financiere de Paris
Credit Commercial de France S.A.		Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
Credit Industriel et Commercial S.A.	Credit Suisse (Bahamas)	The Daiwa Securities Co., America, Inc.
Den Danske Landmandsbank	Delbruck & Co.	Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank
Dewas, Cortvriendt International S.A.		Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.	Effectenbank-Warburg	Fellesbanken A/S
Finacor	The First Boston Corporation	Fleming, Suez, Brown Brothers
Girozentrale und Bank der Osterreichischen Sparkassen		Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungeer Securities	Hambros Bank	Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas)
Hill Samuel & Co.	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes S.A.	Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Keyser Ullman	Kitcat & Aitken	Kjoberhavs Handelsbank
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International	Lavoro Bank Finance Company N.V.
Lazard Brothers & Co.	Lazard Freres et Cie	Lehman Brothers
London Multinational Bank (Underwriters)		Manufacturers Hanover
Merrill Lynch-Royal Securities Corporation		B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Morgan & Cie International S.A.	Morgan Grenfell & Co.	National Westminster Bank Ltd.
Nederlandsche Kredietbank N.V.		Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
New York Hanseatic International Ltd.	The Nikko Securities Co.	Nomura Securities International, Inc.
Nordiska Föreningsbanken Ab	Den norske Creditbank	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie
Pierson, Helling & Pierson	Populaire Suisse Internationale S.A.	Privatbanken i Kjobenhavn
Rea Bros. Ltd.	N.M. Rothschild & Sons	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.
Skandinaviska Banken	N.V. Slavenburg's Bank	Smith, Barney & Co.
Societa Nazionale Sviluppo Industriali S.p.A.	Societe Generale de Banque S.A.	Stockholms Enskilda Bank
Strauss, Turnbull & Co.	Svenska Handelsbanken	F. Van Lanschot
M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	Westdeutsche Landesbank	Western American Bank (Europe)
Williams Glyn & Co.	Wood Gundy Securities	Yamaichi Securities Company

1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2

1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	124 1/2 A&P 1.00 11 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Exchange

Nov. 24, '71

Price	Volume
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100

et Summary

Nov. 24, '71

Prices—New York

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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FEATURES



BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

play. NORTH (D)
 ♠ KQJ10
 ♥ J64
 ♦ 652
 ♣ A108

WEST	EAST
♠ 9875432	♠ 6
♥ 7	♥ 8532
♦ KJ104	♦ 98
♣ J	♣ K76532

SOUTH
 ♠ A
 ♥ AKQ109
 ♦ AQ73
 ♣ Q94

Neither side was vulnerable.
The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♥	Pass
1♠	Pass	3♦	Pass
3♥	Pass	4♥	Pass
5♣	Pass	6♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	A	L	M	H	A	I	F	A	B	O	M	B
O	R	G	E	O	S	C	A	R	A	J	A	R
D	E	N	M	O	T	H	E	R	S	R	A	T
A	L	E	A	T	I	E	S	E	R	I	E	R
R	I	T	E	S	I	N	E	E				
S	H	A	K	E	R	S	H	A	R	L	I	N
C	A	N	E	S	T	O	M	T	O	N	O	N
E	G	G	S	R	A	N	G	E	S	T	O	I
N	I	E	B	A	R	A	R	C	H	E	S	T
T	O	R	E	A	D	O	R	S	H	A	R	E
S	T	I	R	B	L	I	M	P				
S	C	O	P	E	S	C	A	L	I	N	G	R
A	U	R	I	T	H	O	R	S	E	O	P	E
F	R	E	E	E	D	I	T	S	S	I	S	R
E	E	L	S	S	A	B	O	N	I	S	A	K



JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*
by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Yesterday's | **Jumble:** **FUSSY THICK AERATE QUAYER**
Answer: *When they're half — inclined to be*
misleading — TRUTHS

BOOKS

THE JEWISH WRITER IN AMERICA

By Allen Guttman. Oxford. 256 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

He proceeds schematically, by demonstrating that throughout their history of emigration to America, Jews have responded to the pressures of the new world in a limited and definable variety of ways. First, there were those who came over and were as-

American Jewish literature into these three categories. Into the first, he places those writers he sees as predominantly preoccupied with the tensions, ironies, and tragedies arising out of the experiment of assimilation. Emma Lazarus, who tested her forms from traditional New England poetry but came eventually to express a proud, if self-conscious, affirmation of her-Semitism; Abraham Cahan, Meyer Levin, and Daniel Fuchs, with their chronicles of transcultural mobility; Henry Roth, with his perceptions, in "Call It Sleep," of the psychological price one paid; Philip Roth, with his acute insight into the ironies both of assimilation and of the "belle époque" and "tragic" life of the assimilated Jew; and Arthur Kassin, who in "A Walker in the City," traced the one-way trip from Brownsville ghetto to

But whether Guggenheim resided in his past or in the present, namely, to demonstrate a sense of alienation in the dérive of the American writer, is quite another matter. An apparently diverse group of artists may turn out to be preoccupied with the same certain psychic concerns as Gutzman has a right to say, but this in itself does not mean that these poets are motivated their choices. In turn, Gutzman's choice of the literary mode of the novel, if he has it, is as much a question of how to have it as of what to have it. The question of how to have it is only accounted for if it is not imagined to be the only way to have it, therefore permitted to be the only way to have it, at the very least, that works of art are considerably more than flashes on the grid.

Mr. Lehmann-Ringel is the reviewer for The Times.

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

Crossword

CROSSWORD

...and the ...

- | ACROSS | | DOWN | |
|--------|-------------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Feast feature | 49 | Estate item |
| 5 | Kind of pipe | 52 | Hebrew month |
| 10 | Mod apartments | 53 | Motetrists' org. |
| 14 | Sorrowful expression | 56 | Where an early feast was held |
| 15 | Eastern deity | 60 | Space: Ger. |
| 16 | Grass genus | 61 | Family of Japanese diplomat |
| 17 | Time for reflection | 62 | Edge and family |
| 20 | Eternity | 63 | Recipie items |
| 21 | Political unit: Fr. | 64 | Clerical vestment |
| 22 | Kilns | 65 | " " dirit |
| 23 | Ihsen's Gynt | | |
| 24 | Theban deity | | |
| 26 | Mémoir | 1 | Clotho, for one |
| 29 | Embroidery material | 2 | Exclamation |
| 32 | Kind of band | 3 | Muscat locale |
| 33 | Fencing sword | 4 | Thieves' milieu |
| 34 | Town on Huon Gulf | 5 | Soft shade |
| 36 | Participants in a feast | 6 | "Pomp" composer |
| 40 | Building wing | 7 | Settled |
| 41 | 10-point type | 8 | Military branch: Abbr. |
| 42 | Word on a proof | 9 | Bailed in Italy |
| 43 | Certain fledglings | 10 | Heathens |
| 45 | Steichen's gear | 11 | Successors |
| 47 | " " majesty | 12 | Mild oaths |
| 48 | Baba and others | 13 | Sinion |
| | | 14 | Mayflower part |
| | | 19 | Resmored |
| | | 23 | Spasm |
| | | 24 | Booth |
| | | 25 | Poetic of day |
| | | 26 | Mellow |
| | | 27 | Boxer |
| | | 28 | Lily |
| | | 29 | Goes he |
| | | 30 | Excite |
| | | 31 | Mon |
| | | 32 | Charm |
| | | 35 | This, in |
| | | 37 | Gives |
| | | 38 | Course |
| | | | Common |
| | | 39 | Docfrd |
| | | 44 | Faint |
| | | 45 | Sentence |
| | | 46 | Malaise |
| | | 48 | Kind of command |
| | | 49 | Forbid |
| | | 50 | Broken |
| | | 51 | Complete |
| | | 52 | Play part |
| | | 53 | Spoon |
| | | 54 | Rosicruc late con |
| | | 55 | Cameo |
| | | 57 | Agency: return |
| | | 58 | Delish |
| | | 59 | Phidias |

